Order CHARACIFORMES (part 7 of 8)

Family CHARACIDAE Characins (part 4 of 4)

Subfamily Stevardiinae

43 genera · 336 species

-ia, belonging to: D. Jackson Steward of New York City, through whose “kindness and liberality” Theodore Gill was able to collect “molluscan animals and shells, and incidentally the members of the various other classes known to the zoologist” in the West Indies (name latinized with “v” instead of “w”) [Stevardia Gill 1858 is now a synonym of Corynopoma Gill 1858 by action of first reviser]

Acrobycon Eigenmann & Pearson 1924

akros, at the end or tip, possibly referring to large caudal pouch in which “scales are continued along the middle of the caudal much farther than above or below”; brycon, closely allied to Hemibrycon

Acrobycon ipanquianus (Cope 1877)

-anus, belonging to: in memory of the Inca Ypanqui, “who in the city of Cuzco of the [Río] Urubamba [type locality in Peru], the first of his line, devoted himself to monotheism”

Acrobycon ortii Arcila, Vari & Menezes 2014

in honor of Guillermo Ortí, George Washington University, for his “extensive” contributions to our knowledge of the evolution of neotropical freshwater fishes

Acrobycon starnesi Arcila, Vari & Menezes 2014

in honor of Wayne C. Starnes, North Carolina State Museum of Natural History, who collected type and numerous other fish specimens that have proved very useful in other studies

Argopleura Eigenmann 1913

argos, white or bright; pleura, line, presumably referring to “brilliant” lateral band of A. magdalenensis

Argopleura choconensis (Eigenmann 1913)

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Chocó, Colombia, where type locality (Istmina, a municipality) is situated

Argopleura conventus (Eigenmann 1913)

meeting, allusion not explained, presumably referring to maxillary reaching suture between first and second orbital

Argopleura diquensis (Eigenmann 1913)

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Dique Canal, Cartegena, Colombia, type locality

Argopleura magdalenensis (Eigenmann 1913)

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Magdalena River basin, Colombia, where it is endemic

Attonitus Vari & Ortega 2000

Latin for thunderstruck or stunned, referring to gape-mouthed appearance when mouths are fully opened, a position often present in preserved specimens

Attonitus bounites Vari & Ortega 2000

Greek for dweller in the hills, referring to occurrence in the foothills of the Andean Cordillera, southeastern Peru

Attonitus ephimeros Vari & Ortega 2000

Greek for delightful or agreeable, referring to its appearance

Attonitus irisae Vari & Ortega 2000

in honor of limnologist Iris Margot Samanez Valer, National University of San Marcos (Lima, Peru), for her “efforts to increase our knowledge of aquatic habitats in Peru, her many contributions to the sampling of Peruvian freshwater fishes, and her assistance to the authors over the years”

Aulixidens Böhlke 1952

aulix, furrow; dens, teeth, referring to teeth on both jaws furrowed in front between the cusps

Aulixidens eugeniae Böhlke 1952

in honor of Böhlke’s wife Eugenia (1929-2001), an ichthyologist herself

Boehlhkea Géry 1966

-[r]a, belonging to: ichthyologist James E. Böhlke (1930-1982), Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, who first recorded the uniqueness of B. fredcochui in his description of B. orcesi in 1958
Boehlkea fredcochui Géry 1966
in honor of tropical fish importer Ferdinand (Fred) Cochu, Paramount Aquarium, who introduced this species to the hobby ca. 1956

Boehlkea orcesi (Böhlke 1958)
in honor of zoologist Gustavo Orcés (1903-1999), Escuela Politecnica Nacional in Quito, “through whose efforts [Böhlke’s] fine collection of Ecuadorian fishes was amassed”

Boehlkea weitzmani Soares, Bertaco, Ito & Zuanon 2017
in honor of Stanley H. Weitzman (1927-2017), Smithsonian Institution, for his “remarkable” contributions to the knowledge of characiform taxonomy

Bryconacidnus Myers 1929
brycon, generalized term used in generic names of many characiform fishes, derived from bryco, to bite, gnash teeth or eat greedily, originally an allusion to fully toothed maxillae but here likely referring to similarity to Bryconamericus; akidnos, weak, perhaps referring to incomplete lateral line and/or dwarf size of type species, B. ellisi

Bryconacidnus ellisae (Pearson 1924)
in honor of Marion Durbin Ellis (1887-ca. 1972), Pearson’s colleague at Indiana University and fellow characin taxonomist

Bryconacidnus hemigrammus (Pearson 1924)
hem-, half; grammus, line, referring to incomplete lateral line, the final 5-10 scales without pores

Bryconacidnus hypopterus (Fowler 1943)
hypo-, below; pterus, fin, referring to “advanced” (i.e., anteriorly positioned) anal fin

Bryconacidnus paipayensis (Pearson 1929)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Paipay, in the Andes of northern Peru, type locality

Bryconacidnus pectinatus (Vari & Siebert 1990)
raked or combed, referring to stiffened, subdivided, comb-like anterior anal-fin rays of males

Bryconamericus Eigenmann 1907
brycon, generalized term used in generic names of many characiform fishes, derived from bryco, to bite, gnash teeth or eat greedily, originally an allusion to fully toothed maxillae, i.e., a genus of American characins

Bryconamericus agna Azpelcueta & Almirón 2001
latinization of añá, Tupí-Guaraní word for devil; besides alluding to the native community where it is found, the authors chose the name simply because they liked the sound of it (Adriana Almirón, pers. comm. with Erwin Schraml)

Bryconamericus alfredae Eigenmann 1927
in honor of Alfreda Mitchell Bingham (1874-1967, heir to the Tiffany jewelry fortune and wife of explorer-politician Hiram Bingham [see Ceratobranchia binghami]), for her interest in the natural history of Peru and “material assistance in making possible an expedition to the Urubamba”

Bryconamericus bolivianus Pearson 1924
Bolivian, referring to country where it is endemic

Bryconamericus bucaenysis Román-Valencia, Ruiz-C., Taphorn B. & García-A. 2013
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Rio Bucay, Guayas, Ecuador, type locality

Bryconamericus caldasi Román-Valencia, Ruiz-C., Taphorn B. & García-Alzate 2014
in memory of Colombian lawyer, naturalist and geographer Francisco José de Caldas (1768-1816), “who devoted his life to the study of Neotropical nature, and whose intellectual merit lies in having embraced the incipient patriotic fervor in the struggle for Colombian independence in the first half of the nineteenth century” (he was executed for being a precursor of the independence of New Granada (Colombia) from the Spanish) [possibly a junior synonym of Hemibrycon cuacanus]

Bryconamericus carlosi Román-Valencia 2003
in honor of Román-Valencia’s son Carlos, for his patience and early assistance in the field

Bryconamericus charalae Román-Valencia 2005
of El Charal, a stream at Finca El Jaguar, Yaracuy State, Venezuela, type locality

Bryconamericus cinarucoense Román-Valencia, Taphorn & Ruiz-C. 2008
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Cinaruco River, Apure State, Venezuela, type locality (also occurs in Colombia and Guyana)

Bryconamericus cismontanus Eigenmann 1914
cis-, on the same side as; montanus, mountain, presumably referring to distribution at base of the Andes, east of Bogota, Colombia [placed by some workers in Knodus]
Bryconamericus coeruleus Jerep & Shibatta 2017
sky-colored, referring to its bluish iridescence

Bryconamericus cristiani Román-Valencia 1999
in honor of one of Román-Valencia’s twin sons, Cristian, for his early knowledge and enthusiasm for ichthyology

Bryconamericus diaphanus (Cope 1878)
transparent or distinct, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to silvery color, with a broad bright silver lateral band and “no bright spots” [placed by some workers in Knodus]

Bryconamericus ecai da Silva 2004
eçai, Tupi-Guaraní for small eye, referring to smaller eye diameter compared to congeners

Bryconamericus ecuadorensis Román-Valencia, Ruiz-C., Taphorn B., Jiménez-Prado & García-Alzate 2015
-enis, suffix denoting place: Ecuador, where it appears to be endemic

Bryconamericus eigenmanni (Evermann & Kendall 1906)
in honor of ichthyologist Carl H. Eigenmann (1863-1927), for his “valuable” work on the characins

Bryconamericus exodon Eigenmann 1907
es, outside; odon, tooth, referring to how symphysial tooth and lateral teeth “project far out beyond the rest” of the teeth on the premaxillary

Bryconamericus grosvenori Eigenmann 1927
in honor of Gilbert H. Grosvenor (1875-1966), editor, National Geographic Magazine, “whose kindly interest made possible the expedition to Peru”

Bryconamericus guizae Román-Valencia 2003
of the upper Río Guiza, Ricaurte, Department of Nariño, Colombia, type locality

Bryconamericus guyanensis Zarske, Le Bail & Géry 2010
-enis, suffix denoting place: Guyana, specifically French Guyana, where it occurs in all river basins

Bryconamericus hyphesson Eigenmann 1909
hyphesson, smaller, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to small size (34-26 mm) compared to most congeners

Bryconamericus icelus Dahl 1964
like, referring to its superficial resemblance to B. scopiferus (= Eretmobrycon emperador)

Bryconamericus ichoensis Román-Valencia 2000
-enis, suffix denoting place: Ichó River system, Atrato River basin, Colombia, type locality [placed by some workers in Eretmobrycon]

Bryconamericus iheringii (Boulenger 1887)
in honor of German-Brazilian zoologist Hermann von Ihering (1850-1930), who collected type

Bryconamericus ikaa Casciotta, Almirón & Azpelicueta 2004
I-kaá, Guarani word for river traveler, presumably referring to its occurrence in tributaries of the río Iguazú, Argentina

Bryconamericus indefessus (Mirande, Aguilera & Azpelicueta 2004)
untiring, presumably referring to ceaseless swimming activity in high-velocity current in which it was collected

Bryconamericus lambari Malabarba & Kindel 1995
common name of small characins in southern Brazil

Bryconamericus lassorum Román-Valencia 2002
-ourn, commemorative suffix, plural: in honor of brothers Carlos and Oscar Lasso-Acalá of Venezuela, both ichthyologists, for their contributions to the “study and preservation” of neotropical fishes

Bryconamericus leptorhynchus (da Silva & Malabarba 1996)
lepto, narrow or delicate; rynchus, snout, referring to narrow or elongate snout shape (in dorsal view) compared to conical snout (in dorsal view) of B. maromba

Bryconamericus lethostigmus (Gomes 1947)
lethos, to forget; stigma, spot, referring to large but faintly colored spot at base of caudal fin, which contrasts sharply with intense black spot of sympatric Distoechus (= Deuterodon) stigmaturus

Bryconamericus macareneae Román-Valencia, García-Alzate, Ruiz-C. & Taphorn 2010
of Macarena Mountain range, Orinoco River system, Colombia, type locality [placed by some workers in Knodus]

Bryconamericus macrophthalmus Román-Valencia 2003
macro-, long; ophthalmos, eye, referring to its “relatively big eye”

Bryconamericus maromba (Malabarba & Malabarba 1994)
Portuguese word for flatboats, referring to Rio das Marombas, Santa Catarina, Brazil, type locality
**Bryconamericus megalepis** Fowler 1941
*megae-*; large; *lepis*, scale, referring to larger scales compared to congeners known at the time

**Bryconamericus mennii** Miquelarena, Protogino, Filiberto & López 2002
in honor of friend and colleague Roberto C. Menni, Facultad de Ciencias Naturales y Museo, for significant contributions to the advancement of marine and freshwater ichthyology in Argentina

**Bryconamericus microcephalus** (Miranda Ribeiro 1908)
*microe-*; small; *cephalus*, head, referring to size of head, described as measuring 4.5 times within length of body

**Bryconamericus motataneensis** Schultz 1944
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Río Motatán system, Venezuela, type locality

**Bryconamericus mennii** Miquelarena, Protogino, Filiberto & López 2002
in honor of friend and colleague Roberto C. Menni, Facultad de Ciencias Naturales y Museo, for significant contributions to the advancement of marine and freshwater ichthyology in Argentina

**Bryconamericus novae** Eigenmann & Henn 1914
of the Río Novo, lower Amazon basin, Brazil, type locality

**Bryconamericus orinocoensis** Román-Valencia 2003
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Río Orinoco system of Venezuela, type locality

**Bryconamericus ornateceps** Bizerril & Perez-Neto 1995
*ornatae*, ornate; *ceps*, head, referring to heavy pigmentation on anterior part of head

**Bryconamericus oroensis** Román-Valencia, Ruiz-C., Taphorn B. & García-A. 2013
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: El Oro Province, Ecuador, type locality

**Bryconamericus osgoodi** Eigenmann & Allen 1942
in honor of zoologist Wilfred Hudson Osgood (1875-1947), who collected type

**Bryconamericus pachacuti** Eigenmann 1927
named after Pachacuti Inca Yupanqui (1438-1471/72), the eighth ruler of Peru, the “greatest of all Incas”

**Bryconamericus patriciae** da Silva 2004
in honor of da Silva’s wife, Patrícia L. Gonçalves

**Bryconamericus phoenicopterus** (Cope 1872)
*phoinikos*, deep purple or crimson; *pterus*, fin, referring to vermilion anal and dorsal fins, and triangular vermilion spot on caudal fin

**Bryconamericus pinnavittatus** Dagosta & Netto-Ferreira 2015
*pinna*, fin; *vittata*, banded or adorned with a ribbon, referring to pigmented vertical band at base of caudal-fin rays

**Bryconamericus poi** (Almirón, Casciotta, Azpelicueta & Cione 2001)
Guaraní word for slender, presumably referring to lower body depth compared to *B. leptorhynchos* and *B. maromba*, presumed congeners (then placed in *Hypobrycon*, now a synonym) at time of description

**Bryconamericus pyahu** Azpelicueta, Casciotta & Almirón 2003
Guaraní word meaning new, presumably referring to its being a new species

**Bryconamericus rubropictus** (Berg 1901)
*rubroe-*; red; *pictus*, painted or colored, presumably referring to red markings on dorsal and caudal fins (almost completely lost in preserved specimens)

**Bryconamericus singularis** Román-Valencia, Taphorn & Ruiz-C. 2008
singular, referring to its “singular and striking aspect”

**Bryconamericus subtilisform** Román-Valencia 2003
*subtilis*, delicate, referring to its “delicate form” or aspect

**Bryconamericus sylvicola** Braga 1998
*sylva*, jungle or forest; *-cola*, inhabitant of, referring to jungle habitat of the Urugua-i River, Argentina, type locality

**Bryconamericus tenuis** Bizerril & Auraujo 1992
thin, referring to elongate body

**Bryconamericus turiuba** Langeani, Lucena, Pedrini & Tarelho-Pereira 2005
referring to Turúiba, a municipality in São Paulo, Brazil, type locality [possibly a junior synonym of *B. exodon*]

**Bryconamericus uporas** Casciotta, Azpelicueta & Almirón 2002
Guaraní word for an “animal-shaped ghost of the water who care[s] for” streams, ponds, falls, and swamps, presumably referring to its occurrence in small falls and pools with clear, rapid water

**Bryconamericus yokiae** Román-Valencia 2003
in honor of Yoki, “my dream witch, for her pains and patience with a husband who loves little fishes)” (translation; “dream witch” is a term of endearment, akin to “bewitching woman”)
Bryconamericus ytu Almirón, Azpelicueta & Casciotta 2004
Guaraní word for a small waterfall, referring to falls present at type locality

Bryconamericus zamorensis Román-Valencia, Ruiz-C., Taphorn B. & García-A. 2013
-eensis, suffix denoting place: Zamora Chinchipe state, Ecuador, type locality

Bryconamericus zeteki Hildebrand 1938
in honor of entomologist James Zetek (1886-1959), the “well-known” naturalist of Panama, where this species is endemic

Caiapobrycon Malabarba & Vari 2000
Carlastyanax Géry 1972
carli, in honor of Carl H. Eigenmann (1863-1927), who described C. aurocaudatus, “one of the most eminent ichthyologists of the first half of the 20th century” (translation); Astyanax, referring to previous placement in that genus

Carlastyanax aurocaudatus (Eigenmann 1913)
aureus, golden; caudatus, tailed, referring to golden or orange-red caudal peduncle in life

Ceratobranchia Eigenmann 1914
ceratos, horn; branchia, gill, referring to antler-like gill rakers of C. obtusirostris

Ceratobranchia binghami Eigenmann 1927
in honor of explorer-politician Hiram Bingham III (1875-1956), Director of the Yale Geographical Expedition (and discoverer of the Inca ruins at Machu Picchu)

Ceratobranchia delotaenia Chernoff & Machado-Allison 1990
delos, conspicuous or distinctive; taenia, ribbon or stripe, referring to distinctive lateral stripe

Ceratobranchia elatior Tortonese 1942
taller or higher, referring to deeper body compared to C. obtusirostris and C. binghami

Ceratobranchia joanae Chernoff & Machado-Allison 1990
in memory of environmentalist and philanthropist Joan Milliken Stroud (1922-1985), “whose enthusiasm and support for natural history benefitted many scientific endeavors”; the authors’ research was funded in part by the Stroud Foundation

Ceratobranchia obtusirostris Eigenmann 1914
obtusus, blunt; rostris, snout, referring to blunt, rounded head

Chrysobrycon Weitzman & Menezes 1998
chrysos, gold, referring to brilliant gold-green color of C. hesperus males; brycon, generalized term used in generic names of many characiform fishes, derived from bryco, to bite, gnash teeth or eat greedily, originally an allusion to fully toothed maxillae

Chrysobrycon eliasi Vanegas-Rios, Azpelicueta & Ortega 2011
in honor of the late Elías Vanegas G., father of the senior author

Chrysobrycon guahibo Vanegas-Rios, Urbano-Bonilla & Azpelicueta 2015
named in honor of the Guahibo (or Sikuani) tribe, the most populous ethnic group inhabiting the Orinoco floodplains of Colombia, where this species occurs

Chrysobrycon hesperus (Böhlke 1958)
western, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to distribution in Ecuador, far west of the Brazilian Hysteronotus megalostomus, its presumed congener at the time

Chrysobrycon mojica Vanegas-Rios & Urbano-Bonilla 2017
in honor of José Iván Mojica, Director, Museo de Ictiología del Instituto de Ciencias Naturales de la Universidad Nacional de Colombia (Bogotá), for contributions to the knowledge of Amazonian freshwater fishes in Colombia

Chrysobrycon myersi (Weitzman & Thomerson 1970)
in honor of Stanford University ichthyologist George S. Myers (1905-1985), for his “long and continued interest in characid fishes, and his frequent and helpful council to students of this complicated and fascinating group”

Chrysobrycon yoliae Vanegas-Rios, Azpelicueta & Ortega 2014
in honor and in gratitude of “Yoli” (Yolanda Ríos Nossa), mother of senior author, who “patiently encouraged and supported his academic formation in all senses”
Corynopoma Gill 1858
koryne, club; opoma, operculum, referring to “claviform prolongation of the operculum”

Corynopoma riisei Gill 1858
in honor of Albert Heinrich Riise (1810-1882), Dutch zoologist of St. Thomas, West Indies, for his contributions to our knowledge of echinoderms and terrestrial molluscs

Creagrutus Günther 1864
etymology not explained; Eigenmann (1927) said it derives from the Greek kragreytos, “tearing off the flesh” (a reference to its teeth?)

Creagrutus affinis Steindachner 1880
related, very close if not identical to C. muelleri

Creagrutus amoenus Fowler 1943
attractive, presumably referring to color, with “bright silvery white” axial band in life and six “more or less clearly defined dark blotches”

Creagrutus anary Fowler 1913
native name for this species in Brazil

Creagrutus atratus Vari & Harold 2001
dressed in black, referring to dark coloration of type series and many other available specimens

Creagrutus atriplus Myers 1927
atri-, black; signum, mark, presumably referring to dark horizontal humeral bar within narrow silvery lateral band

Creagrutus barrigai Vari & Harold 2001
in honor of Ramiro Barriga, Universidad Politecnica (Quito, Ecuador), for his many contributions to the knowledge of the freshwater fishes of Ecuador, and for his assistance to the authors with their monograph and other projects

Creagrutus beni Eigenmann 1911
referring to Rio Beni at Villa Bella, Amazon system, Bolivia, type locality

Creagrutus bolivari Schultz 1944
in honor of Simón Bolivar (1783-1830), the “liberator of northern South America”

Creagrutus brevipinnis Eigenmann 1913
brevis, short; pinnis, fin, presumably referring to smaller number of anal-fin rays compared to congeners in Colombia

Creagrutus britskii Vari & Harold 2001
in honor of Heraldo Britski, Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo (Brazil), for his many contributions to our understanding of South American freshwater fishes, and for his assistance to the senior author over the years

Creagrutus cacique Flausino & Lima 2019
derived from the Taino word kaside, used in both Portuguese and Spanish to designate an Amerindian chief, in honor of the authors’ friend Nilso Estevão da Silva, nicknamed Cacique, a technician of the Universidade Federal do Mato Grosso at Cuiabá, who has participated on ichthyological expeditions from the middle 1980s to the present, and contributed to the collection of an enormous amount of fishes from across Mato Grosso, Brazil

Creagrutus calai Vari & Harold 2001
in honor of Plutarco Cala (b. 1938), Universidad Nacional de Colombia, for his contributions to our understanding of Colombian freshwater fishes, and for his assistance to the authors

Creagrutus caucanus Eigenmann 1913
caucus, belonging to: Cauca River, Colombia, type locality (also endemic to Upper Cauca River system)

Creagrutus caucanus Eigenmann 1913

Creagrutus cernititus Netto-Ferreira & Vari 2017
strange, referring to its “intense” modifications (e.g., ventrally displaced jaws, compressed and spatulate dentition, reduced swimbladder) relative both to congeners and across the Stevardiinae and even the Characidae

Creagrutus changae Vari & Harold 2001
in honor of the late Fonchii Chang (1963-1999), Museo de Historia Natural (Lima, Peru), for her contributions to our understanding of Peruvian fishes and her assistance to the authors prior to her untimely death [she died, along with her motorista, in a boat accident near Lake Rimachi, Peru; she was wearing rubber boots, which filled with water and anchored her to the bottom, where she was shocked by an electric eel, knocked unconscious and drowned]

Creagrutus cochui Géry 1964
in honor of American tropical fish importer Ferdinand (Fred) Cochu, a close friend of pet-book publisher Herbert R. Axelrod (1927-2017), who suggested that Cochu be honored with the name

Creagrutus cracentis Vari & Harold 2001
Latin for slender or graceful, referring to slender body form
Creagrutus crenatus Vari & Harold 2001
notched or bearing rounded projections, referring to the form of exposed posterior margins of many of its scales

Creagrutus dulima Albornoz-Garzón, Conde-Saldaña, García-Melo, Taphorn & Villa-Navarro 2018
dulima, indigenous word of the Pijao ethnic group, meaning “river of snow” or “river of clouds,” referring to the snow-covered Tolima mountain peak, which is a symbol of the department of Tolima (where type locality is situated), one of the most ecologically threatened areas in Colombia

Creagrutus ephippiatus Vari & Harold 2001
saddled, referring to saddle-like humeral marks that meet along dorsal midline

Creagrutus figueiredoi Vari & Harold 2001
in honor of José Lima de Figueiredo (b. 1943), Museu de Zoologia of the Universidade de São Paulo, for contributions to South American ichthyology and his assistance to the senior author over the years

Creagrutus flavescens Vari & Harold 2001
golden yellow, referring to coloration in life

Creagrutus gephyrus Böhlke & Saul 1975
gephyra, a bridge, for uniting Creagrutidae and Creagrutus, combining three-rowed premaxillary dentition with a long, sloping, fully-toothed maxillary, in which case recognition of the former genus is no longer warranted

Creagrutus gracilis Vari & Harold 2001
slender, referring to relatively shallow body compared to many congeners

Creagrutus guanes Torres-Mejia & Vari 2005
referring to the Guanes, an indigenous group that occupied the Río Fonce basin, Colombia (type locality); the Guanes intensely resisted the Spaniard conquistadors, resulting in their near-complete extinction

Creagrutus gyrospilus Vari & Harold 2001
gyro-, circular; spilus, spot, referring to rounded (vs. vertically elongate) humeral spot

Creagrutus hildebrandi Schultz 1944
in honor of Samuel F. Hildebrand (1883-1949), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, for “extensive contributions on the fish fauna of Panama"

Creagrutus holmi Vari & Harold 2001
in honor of Erling Holm (b. 1950), Royal Ontario Museum (Toronto), who collected some of the type series along with other species of Creagrutus, for his assistance to the authors in this and other studies

Creagrutus ignotus Vari & Harold 2001
Latin for unknown, referring to previous absence of any records for Creagrutus from the upper Río Tapajós basin (central Brazil)

Creagrutus kunturus Vari, Harold & Ortega 1995
latinization of kuntur, Quecha word for Condor, referring to the Cordillera del Condor, Peru, type region

Creagrutus lassoi Vari & Harold 2001
in honor of Carlos A. Lasso, Museo de Historia Natural La Salle (Caracas) and the Asociación Amigos de Doñana (Seville), for his contributions to the knowledge of Venezuelan fishes and assistance to the authors

Creagrutus lepidus Vari, Harold, Lasso & Machado-Allison 1993
elegant, referring to distinctive pigmentation (e.g., a well-developed, dark midlateral stripe)

Creagrutus leuciscus Regan 1913
etymology not explained, possibly referring to superficial resemblance to the European cyprinid Leuciscus leuciscus

Creagrutus machadoi Vari & Harold 2001
in honor of Antonio Machado-Allison (b. 1945), Universidad Central de Venezuela, for laboratory and field assistance to the authors, and his many contributions to the knowledge of neotropical fishes

Creagrutus maculosus Román-Valencia, García-Alzate, Ruiz-C. & Taphorn B. 2010
spotted, referring to eight dark, rounded spots on sides of adults

Creagrutus magdalenae Eigenmann 1913
of the Magdalena River basin, Colombia, where it is endemic

Creagrutus magoi Vari & Harold 2001
in honor of Francisco Mago Leccia (1931-2004), formerly of the Universidad Central de Venezuela, for his “major” contributions to our understanding of South American freshwater fishes, and for his assistance to the senior author through the years

Creagrutus manu Vari & Harold 2001
referring to the Río Manu of southeastern Peru, type region, and to the Parque Nacional de Manu, where all examined specimens were collected

Creagrutus maracaiboensis (Schultz 1944)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Lake Maracaibo basin, Venezuela, where it is endemic

Creagrutus maxillaris (Myers 1927)
of the jaw, referring to a “lengthened” maxillary that “sweeps backward and downward in a great concave curve, its horizontal extent nearly twice the vertical”

Creagrutus melanzonus Eigenmann 1909
melano-, black; zonus, band, allusion not evident, perhaps referring to “silvery lateral band underlaid with a dotted stripe”

Creagrutus melasma Vari, Harold & Taphorn 1994
black spot, referring to distinctive pigmentation on dorsal fin

Creagrutus menezesi Vari & Harold 2001
in honor of Naércio A. Menezes (b. 1937), Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo (Brazil), for “myriad” contributions to the knowledge of South American fishes, and for his assistance to the senior author over the years

Creagrutus meridionalis Vari & Harold 2001
southern, referring to distribution in the southern portions of the range of Creagrutus

Creagrutus molinus Vari & Harold 2001
Latin for grinder, referring to large teeth in the upper and lower jaws

Creagrutus mucipu Vari & Harold 2001
acronym of Museu de Ciências e Tecnologia, PUCRS (Pontificia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul), whose staff collected type and assisted authors in this and other projects

Creagrutus muelleri (Günther 1859)
patronym not identified but probably in honor of Johannes Müller (1801-1858), whose 1844 work on characiform fishes (authored with Troschel) is cited by Günther

Creagrutus nigrostigmatus Dahl 1960
nigro-, black; stigmatus, marked or spotted, referring to very dark, nearly square humeral mark

Creagrutus nigrotaeniatus Dagosta & Pastana 2014
nigro-, black; taeniatus, banded, referring to black lateral longitudinal stripe on body

Creagrutus occidaneus Vari & Harold 2001
western, referring to distribution along western lowlands of Amazon basin

Creagrutus ortegai Vari & Harold 2001
in honor of Hernán Ortega, Museu de Historia Natural (Lima, Peru), colleague and co-author on other papers, who collected nearly all known specimens of this species, for his many contributions to our knowledge of Peruvian freshwater fishes

Creagrutus ouranonastes Vari & Harold 2001
ouranos, heaven or sky; nastes, inhabitant, referring to elevation (~1900 m) of its habitat, the highest elevation known for any member of the genus

Creagrutus paraguayensis Mahnert & Géry 1988
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Paraguay, where it is endemic to the Paraguay River basin

Creagrutus paralacus Harold & Vari 1994
para-, beside or near; lacus, lake, referring to distribution in rivers near Lake Maracaibo, Venezuela
Creagrutus pearsoni Mahnert & Géry 1988
in honor of Nathan Everett Pearson (1895-1982), Indiana University, who described this species in 1924 but used a name (*Piabina beni*) that is now secondarily preoccupied by *C. beni* Eigenmann 1911

Creagrutus peruanus (Steindachner 1876)
Peruvian, referring to country where it is endemic

Creagrutus petilus Vari & Harold 2001
Latin for thin or slender, referring to relatively elongate body form

Creagrutus phasma Myers 1927
apparition or specter, a “veritable ghost of” the sympatric *Creagrudite* (=*Creagrutus*)

Creagrutus pila Vari & Harold 2001
Latin for javelin, referring to vertically elongate, ventrally tapering humeral spot on side

Creagrutus planquettei Géry & Renno 1989
in honor of friend and colleague Paul Planquette (1940-1996), who initiated the ichthyological survey of Guyana

Creagrutus provenzanoi Vari & Harold 2001
in honor of Francisco Provenzano, Universidad Central de Venezuela, for his contributions to our understanding of Venezuelan fishes, and for his assistance to the authors over many years

Creagrutus runa Vari & Harold 2001
Latin for javelin or spear, referring to elongate body form

Creagrutus saxatlilis Vari & Harold 2001
among rocks, referring to rocky substrate of type locality

Creagrutus seductus Vari & Harold 2001
remote or apart, referring to isolated location of type locality relative to other sites where *Creagrutus* species occur

Creagrutus taphorni Vari & Harold 2001
in honor of Donald C. Taphorn (b. 1951), Museu de Ciencias Naturales (Guanare, Venezuela), who collected much of the type material, for his contributions to the knowledge of fishes of the Llanos of the Orinoco basin, and his assistance to the authors in this and other projects

Creagrutus tuyuka Vari & Lima 2003
referring to the Tuyuka tribe of the Colombia-Brazil border region, “who have long carefully managed the subsistence fishery of that region,” and assisted the second author during expedition that yielded type

Creagrutus ungulus Vari & Harold 2001
Latin for ring, referring to narrow ring of infraorbitals bordering ventral and posterior margins of orbit

Creagrutus vari Ribeiro, Benine & Figueiredo 2004
in honor of Richard P. Vari (1949-2016), Smithsonian Institution, for his contributions to the knowledge of South American fishes, especially the systematics of *Creagrutus*

Creagrutus veruina Vari & Harold 2001
Latin for small javelin, referring to elongate overall form

Creagrutus vexillapinnus Vari & Harold 2001
*vexillum*, flag; *pinna*, fin, referring to prominent black spot on dorsal fin

Creagrutus yanatili Harold & Salcedo 2010
named for the Río Yanatili, Cuzco, Convención, Peru, paratype locality

Creagrutus yudja Netto-Ferreira & Moreira 2018
named after the Juruna indigenous people, self-named Yudjá (“keeper of the river”), who historically inhabited the area of the lower Río Xingu basin (Pará, Brazil), where this species occurs; nowadays the Yudjá have a population of approximately 900 individuals and, like this species, are seriously threatened by the Belo Monte dam

Creagrutus xiphos Vari & Harold 2001
Greek for sword or saber, referring to elongate head and body

Creagrutus zephyrus Vari & Harold 2001
the west wind, referring to distribution in western portion of range that includes two other very similar species: *C. melanzonus* and *C. xiphos*

Cyanogaster Mattox, Britz, Toledo-Piza & Marinho 2013
cyano, blue; *gaster*, stomach, referring to conspicuous iridescent blue color in abdominal region

Cyanogaster noctivaga Mattox, Britz, Toledo-Piza & Marinho 2013
ox, night; *vagare*, to walk about, i.e., night wanderer, referring to presumed nocturnal habits (type series collected exclusively at night)
Diapoma Cope 1894

dia, through or between; poma, operculum, referring to upper part of operculum “excavated,” with a “sub-operculum produced below lateral line and above pectoral fin to an obtuse apex”

Diapoma alburnus (Hensel 1870)
Latin for whitefish, from albus, white, referring to similarity in both color and shape to the European cyprinid Alburnus alburnus

Diapoma alegretense (Malabarba & Weitzman 2003)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Alegrete county, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, where type locality is situated

Diapoma dicropotamicus (Malabarba & Weitzman 2003)
-icus, belonging to: dikros, forked; potamos, river, referring to Rio Forqueta, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, type locality

Diapoma guarani (Mahnert & Géry 1967)
in honor of the Guaranis, the largest ethnic group in Paraguay, type locality (also occurs in Argentina)

Diapoma itaimbe (Malabarba & Weitzman 2003)
itaimbé, Tupí-Guaraní word for precipice, referring to deep-canyon tributary rivers of the Río Mampituba drainage, Santa Catarina, Brazil, type locality

Diapoma lepiclastus (Malabarba, Weitzman & Casciotta 2003)
lepis, scale; klastos, broken into pieces, referring to unusual irregular alternate sets of pored and unpored scales on lateral line

Diapoma nandi Vanegas-Ríos, Azpelcueta & Malabarba 2018
Guaraní word meaning inconsequential, referring to “absence of remarkable external characteristics”

Diapoma obi (Casciotta, Almirón, Piálek & Ríčan 2012)
Guaraní word for blue, referring to ground color of body in life

Diapoma pyrrhopteryx Menezes & Weitzman 2011
pyrrho, red; pteryx, fin, referring to red fins in life

Diapoma speculiferum Cope 1894
specula, mirror; ferum, bearer, referring to reflection of “metallic mercury, especially on the operculum”

Diapoma terofali (Géry 1964)
in honor of Fritz Terofal (1932-1988), director, Ichthyology Section, Bavarian State Collection of Zoology, Munich, Germany

Diapoma thauma Menezes & Weitzman 2011
Greek for wonder or marvel, referring to its beauty in life

Diapoma tipiaia (Malabarba & Weitzman 2003)
referring to Arroio Tipiaia, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, type locality

Diapoma uruguayense (Menezes & Weitzman 2011)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Uruguay River basin (Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay), where it is endemic

Eretmobrycon Fink 1976
eretmon, paddle, referring to paddle-like lower caudal-fin lobe of E. bayano; brycon, generalized term used in generic names of many characiform fishes, derived from bryco, to bite, an allusion to their teeth

Eretmobrycon bayano Fink 1976
named after the Río Bayano basin, Panama, where it appears to be endemic

Eretmobrycon brevirostris (Günther 1860)
brevi, short; rostris, snout, referring to “short and obtuse” snout

Eretmobrycon dahlii (Román-Valencia 2000)
in honor of Swedish ichthyologist George Dahl (1905-1979), for “important” contributions to the study and conservation of marine and freshwater fishes from Colombia [possibly a junior synonym of E. guaytarea]

Eretmobrycon emperador (Eigenmann & Ogle 1907)
Spanish for empire, referring to Empire Station, Panama, type locality

Eretmobrycon gonzalezoi (Román-Valencia 2002)
in honor of Pana Rigoberto Gonzalez, curator of fishes, Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute (Panama), who helped Román-Valencia during his stay there [addition of “o” before genitive “i” is apparently a Spanish diminutive used to connote endearment]

Eretmobrycon guaytareae (Eigenmann & Henn 1914)
of Río Guáytara (specifically, its mouth), Colombia, type locality
**Eretmobrycon miraensis** (Fowler 1945)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Río Mira basin, Colombia, where it is endemic

**Eretmobrycon peruanus** (Müller & Troschel 1845)
Peruvian, referring to country where it is endemic

**Eretmobrycon scleroparius** (Regan 1908)
etymology not explained, perhaps sclero-, tough or hard; parius, perhaps from pario-, cheek, i.e., hard-cheeked, but nothing in description and subsequent literature supports this interpretation

**Eretmobrycon simus** (Boulenger 1898)
flat-nosed, referring to shorter snout compared to *Tetragonopterus petenensis* (the latter taxon questionably a synonym of *Aphyonax mexicanus*)

**Eretmobrycon terrabensis** (Meek 1914)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Río Grande de Térraba, Costa Rica, type locality

**Gephyrocharax Eigenmann 1912**
gephyra, bridge, i.e., a bridge between *Paragoniates* and *Hysterotus*, “thus allying the *Tetragonopterinae* with the Agoniatinae [= Aphyocharacinae]”; Charax, typical genus of the Characiformes, from a Greek word meaning “palisade of pointed sticks,” referring to densely packed sharp teeth, now a common root-name formation in the order

**Gephyrocharax atracaudatus** (Meek & Hildebrand 1912)
atra-, black; caudatus, tailed, referring to dark streaks on margins of tail

**Gephyrocharax caucanus** Eigenmann 1912
-anus, belonging to: Upper Cauca River basin, Colombia, where it is endemic

**Gephyrocharax chocoensis** Eigenmann 1912
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Chocó Department, Colombia, where type locality (Istmina, a municipality) is situated

**Gephyrocharax intermedius** Meek & Hildebrand 1916
intermediate in color and structure between *G. atracaudatus* and *G. chocoensis*

**Gephyrocharax machadoi** Ferreira, Faria, Ribeiro, Santana, Quagio-Grassioto & Menezes 2018
in honor of Brazilian ichthyologist Francisco de Arruda Machado (Universidade Federal de Mato Grosso), for his “great” contribution in the conservation of neotropical freshwater fishes, especially in Mato Grosso, where this species occurs

**Gephyrocharax major** Myers 1929
greater, larger than any congeners (known at the time)

**Gephyrocharax martae** Dahl 1943
in honor of Dahl’s wife Marta, who collected type “and many other interesting specimens”

**Gephyrocharax melanochir** Eigenmann 1912
melano-, black; cheiros, hand, referring to black tips on pectoral fins of males

**Gephyrocharax sinuensis** Dahl 1964
-ensis, suffix denoting place: upper Sinú River basin, Colombia, where it is endemic

**Gephyrocharax terraei** Vanegas-Ríos, Azpelicueta, Miranda & Gonzales 2013
in honor of Mauricio Torres (Universidad Industrial de Santander, Departmento de Santander, Colombia), who collected type

**Gephyrocharax valencia** Eigenmann 1920
referring to the Lake Valencia region, Venezuela, where it occurs

**Gephyrocharax venezuelae** Schultz 1944
of Venezuela, where it is endemic to the Lake Maracaibo basin

**Glandulocauda Eigenmann 1911**
glandulo, diminutive for gland, i.e., a small gland; cauda, tail, referring to gland at base of tail in males (later discovered to release pheromones during courtship)

**Glandulocauda caerulea** Menezes & Weitzman 2009
blue, referring to dark steely blue coloration in life [replacement name for *G. melanopleura* Eigenmann 1922, secondarily preoccupied in *Glandulocauda* by *Hyphessobrycon melanopleurus* Ellis 1911]

**Glandulocauda melanopleura** (Ellis 1911)
melano-, black; pleura, of the side, referring to a broad blackish stripe from eye to end of middle caudal-fin rays

**Hemibrycon Günther 1864**
hemi-, half; allusion not evident, perhaps referring to smaller teeth and/or mouth compared to *Brycon* (although proposed as a subgenus of *Tetragonopterus*); brycon, generalized term used in generic names of many characiform fishes, derived from
bryco, to bite, gnash teeth or eat greedily, originally an allusion to fully toothed maxillae

**Hemibrycon andresoi** (Román-Valencia 2003) in honor of Colombian biologist Andrés Córdoba B., who collected type and provided ecological data and observations

**Hemibrycon antioquiae** Román-Valencia, Ruiz-C., Taphorn, Mancera-Rodriguez & García-Alzate 2013 of Antioquia state, Colombia, type locality

**Hemibrycon arilepis** (Román-Valencia, Vanegas-Ríos & Ruiz-C. 2008) *ari-* , many; *lepis*, scale, referring to higher number of lateral-line scales of any congener then placed in *Bryconamericus* except for *B. (now Eretmobrycon) terrabensis*

**Hemibrycon beni** Pearson 1924 named for the Río Beni drainage, Bolivia, where it is endemic

**Hemibrycon boquiae** (Eigenmann 1913) of Boquía, at western base of Mount Tolima, Colombia, type locality

**Hemibrycon brevispinii** Román-Valencia & Arcila-Mesa 2009 *brevis*, short; *spinus*, hook (i.e., spine), referring to tiny hooks on all fins

**Hemibrycon cairoensis** Román-Valencia & Arcila-Mesa 2009 -ensis, suffix denoting place: Él Cairo, Risaralda, Colombia, type locality

**Hemibrycon cardalensis** Román-Valencia, Ruiz-C., Taphorn, Mancera-Rodriguez & García-Alzate 2013 -ensis, suffix denoting place: El Cardal creek, tributary of the Guatapé River, middle Magdalena River Basin, Colombia, type locality

**Hemibrycon carrilloi** Dahl 1960 in honor of Jorge Carrillo, director, Fisheries Department, Colombia Ministry of Agriculture, for his “enthusiastic work in defence of the Colombian fauna”

**Hemibrycon caucanus** (Eigenmann 1913) -anus, belonging to: upper Cauca River system, Colombia, where it is (or was) abundant

**Hemibrycon colombianus** Eigenmann 1914 Colombian, referring to country where it is endemic

**Hemibrycon dariensis** Meek & Hildebrand 1916 -ensis, suffix denoting place: Darién Province, Panama, where type locality (mouth of Río Yape) is situated (also occurs in Colombia)

**Hemibrycon decurrens** (Eigenmann 1913) curved downward, referring to “interpolated rows of scales beginning over the middle of the ventrals, the rows of scales distinctly decurvent to the anal”

**Hemibrycon dentatus** (Eigenmann 1913) toothed, presumably referring to 3-9 maxillary teeth, “usually extending over less than half the free margin”

**Hemibrycon divisoensis** Bertaco, Malabarba, Hidalgo & Ortega 2007 -ensis, suffix denoting place: Zona Reservada Sierra del Divisor, a conservation area in Loreto, Peru, type locality

**Hemibrycon fasciatus** Román-Valencia, Ruiz-C., Taphorn, Mancera-Rodriguez & García-Alzate 2013 banded, referring to dark lateral stripe or band

**Hemibrycon foncensis** (Román-Valencia, Vanegas-Ríos & Ruiz-C. 2009) -ensis, suffix denoting place: río Fonce, Colombia, type locality

**Hemibrycon galvisi** (Román-Valencia 2000) in honor of biologist Germán Galvis (Universidad Nacional, Santafé de Bogotá, Colombia), who provided funding and comparative material for Román-Valencia’s study

**Hemibrycon guejarensis** Román-Valencia, Ruiz-C. & Taphorn B. 2018 -ensis, suffix denoting place: Güejar River basin (Meta Department, Colombia), type locality

**Hemibrycon helleri** Eigenmann 1927 in honor of zoologist Edmund Heller (1875-1939), who collected type

**Hemibrycon huambonicus** (Steindachner 1882) -icus, belonging to: Huambo, Peru, type locality

**Hemibrycon inambari** Bertaco & Malabarba 2010 referring to rio Inambari basin, Cusco, Peru, type locality

**Hemibrycon iqueima** García-Melo, Albornoz-Garzón, García-Melo, Villa-Navarro & Maldonado-Ocampo 2018 referring to Cacique Iqueima, a name belonging to the indigenous Los Panches and Tolimas tribes that inhabited
type locality region (Magdalena River basin, Suárez municipality, Tolima Department, Colombia)

**Hemibrycon jabonero** Schultz 1944
common name for this fish is in the upper Río Chama Valley, Venezuela

**Hemibrycon jelskii** (Steindachner 1876)
in honor of Belarusian-Polish ornithologist Konstanty Jelski (1837-1896), who collected type

**Hemibrycon loisae** (Géry 1964)
in honor of Loise Socolof, whose husband, Ross Socolof (1925-2009), aquarium-fish exporter, breeder and wholesaler, collected type

**Hemibrycon metae** Myers 1930
of the upper Río Meta basin, Colombia, type locality (also occurs in Venezuela)

**Hemibrycon microformae** Román-Valencia & Ruiz-C. 2007
micro-, small; forma, shape, referring to small size (< 31 mm SL) [meaning of extra terminal a not explained]

**Hemibrycon mikrostiktos** Bertaco & Malabarba 2010
mickros, small; stiktos, spot, referring to small humeral spot, 2-3 horizontal series of scales vs. 4-9 in congeners

**Hemibrycon multiradiatus** (Dahl 1960)
multi-, many; radiatus, rayed, referring to large number (ii, 33) of anal-fin rays

**Hemibrycon paez** Román-Valencia & Arcila-Mesa 2010
referring to native Latin Americans known as the Paeces or Guambianos, who occupy type locality

**Hemibrycon palomae** Román-Valencia, García-Alzate, Ruiz-C. & Taphorn 2010
of La Paloma Creek, Alto Cauca, Colombia, type locality

**Hemibrycon plutarcoi** (Román-Valencia 2001)
in honor of ichthyologist Plutarco Cala (b. 1938), Universidad Nacional de Colombia, who collected type

**Hemibrycon polyodon** (Günther 1864)
poly, many; odon, tooth, "the entire edge of the maxillary denticulated"

**Hemibrycon quindos** Román-Valencia & Arcila-Mesa 2010
referring to native Latin American people known as the Quindos, who once occupied type locality

**Hemibrycon rafaelensis** Román-Valencia & Arcila-Mesa 2008
-ensis, suffix denoting place: San Rafael Creek, Apia River system, Risaralda, Colombia, type locality

**Hemibrycon raqueliae** Román-Valencia, Ruiz-C., García-Alzate & Taphorn 2010
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta drainage, Caribbean coastal drainages of northern Colombia, type locality

**Hemibrycon sanjuanensis** Román-Valencia, Ruiz-C., Taphorn & García-Alzate 2014
-ensis, suffix denoting place: San Juan River basin, Colombia, type locality

**Hemibrycon santamartae** Román-Valencia, Ruiz-C., García-Alzate & Taphorn 2010
of the Santa Marta mountain range, northeastern Colombia, where it is endemic

**Hemibrycon sierraensis** García-Alzate, Román-Valencia & Taphorn 2015
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta drainage, Caribbean coastal drainages of northern Colombia, type locality

**Hemibrycon surinamensis** Géry 1962
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Suriname, type locality (also occurs in French Guiana and Brazil)

**Hemibrycon taeniurus** (Gill 1858)
taenio-, band; ouro, tail, referring to broad black band, bordered by yellow, on middle rows of caudal fin

**Hemibrycon tolmae** (Eigenmann 1913)
of Tolima Department, Colombia, where it is endemic to the Upper Magdalena River basin

**Hemibrycon tridens** Eigenmann 1922
tri-, three; dens, teeth, referring to tricuspid teeth extending along greater part of maxillary

**Hemibrycon velox** Dahl 1964
swift, referring to the “quick and colorful movement of the species in the water” (translation)

**Hemibrycon virolinica** Román-Valencia & Arcila-Mesa 2010
-ica, belonging to: Virolín creek, Río Cañaverales basin, Santander, Colombia type locality

**Hemibrycon yacopiae** Román-Valencia & Arcila-Mesa 2010
of Yacopi, Cundinamarca, Colombia, type locality
**Hysteronotus** Eigenmann 1911
*hys*tero-, *notus*, of the back, referring to “extreme backward position” of dorsal fin

**Hysteronotus megalostomus** Eigenmann 1911
*mega*-; *stomus*, mouth; “the premaxillary-maxillary border forming a continuous curve whose length is about half the length of the head”

**Iotabrycon** Roberts 1973
*iota*, anything very small, presumably referring to small size of *I. praecox* (up to 19.9 mm); *brycon*, generalized term used in generic names of many characiform fishes, derived from *bryco*, to bite, gnash teeth or eat greedily, originally an allusion to fully toothed maxillae

**Iotabrycon praecox** Roberts 1973
*praecox*; premature, presumably referring to small size at maturity

**Knodus** Eigenmann 1911
*knus*, “a trifle,” according to Eigenmann; *odous*, tooth, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to small, dainty teeth

**Knodus alpha** (Eigenmann 1914)
first letter of Greek alphabet, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its being the first of two species described in the same paper that Eigenmann suspected were synonymous with *Bryconameri*cus (now *Hemibrycon*) *caucanus* (the second species, *B. beta*, named after the second letter of the Greek alphabet, is now a synonym of *K. alpha*)

**Knodus borki** Zarske 2008
in honor of German aquarist Dieter Bork, “who has contributed much to the development of aquariology as a dedicated aquarium friend (breeder, author and photographer)” (translation); he also supplied type

**Knodus breviceps** (Eigenmann 1908)
*brevi*, short; *ceps*, referring to short head, 4.50–4.66 times in body length

**Knodus chapadae** (Fowler 1906)
of Santa Ana da Chapada, province of Mato Grosso, Brazil, near type locality in the headwaters of the Rio Paraguay

**Knodus delta** Géry 1972
fourth letter of Greek alphabet, allusion not explained; since *Knodus* is often synonymized with *Bryconameri*cus, and this species is similar to *K. beta motatanensis* (now *B. motatanensis*), Géry may be continuing Eigenmann’s tradition of naming closely related and very similar taxa (*B. alpha*, *B. beta* [=alpha]) after Greek letters (see also *K. gamma*)

**Knodus deuterodonoides** (Eigenmann 19144)
-oides, having the form of; referring to its “very similar” dentition to that of *Deuterodon* (Tetragonopterinae)

**Knodus dorsomaculatus** Ferreira & Netto-Ferreira 2010
dorso-, dorsal; *maculatus*, spotted, referring to dark blotch on dorsal-fin rays

**Knodus fiqueiredoi** Esguícero & Castro 2014
in honor of José Lima de Figueiredo (b. 1943), Museu de Zoologia of the Universidade de São Paulo, for contributions to the taxonomy of neotropical fishes

**Knodus gamma** Géry 1972
third letter of Greek alphabet, allusion not explained; since *Knodus* is often synonymized with *Bryconameri*cus, and this species is sympatric with *K. beta motatanensis* (now *B. motatanensis*), Géry may be continuing Eigenmann’s tradition of naming closely related and very similar taxa (*B. alpha*, *B. beta* [=alpha]) after Greek letters (see also *K. delta*)

**Knodus geryi** Lima, Britski & Machado 2004
in honor of Jacques Géry (1917–2007), for his “enormous” contribution to the knowledge of characiform fishes

**Knodus heteresthes** (Eigenmann 1908)
hetero-, different; *esthes*, dress or clothing, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to deeply imbricate scales, “without striae” (italics in original)

**Knodus jacunda** (Fowler 1913)
local name for this species in Brazil

**Knodus longus** Zarske & Géry 2006
long, referring to its elongate body (body height 4.22–4.42 times in SL)

**Knodus megalops** Myers 1929
*mega*-; *ops*, eye; “2.2 in head,” largest eyes in genus (among congeners known at the time)

**Knodus meridae** Eigenmann 1911
of Merida, Venezuela, type locality

**Knodus mizquae** (Fowler 1943)
of Río Mizque, Department of Cochabamba, Bolivia, type locality
Knodus moenkhausii (Eigenmann & Kennedy 1903)  
patronym not identified but clearly in honor of William J. Moenkhaus (1871-1947), Eigenmann's colleague at Indiana University, formerly of the Museu Paulista in São Paulo, Brazil

Knodus nuptialis Menezes & Marinho 2019  
nuptial (pertaining to marriage), referring to series of sexually dimorphic traits (hooks, gill glands and nuptial tubercles) on adult males during breeding season

Knodus orteguasae (Fowler 1943)  
of the Rio Orteguasa, Caquetá, Colombia, type locality

Knodus pasco Zarske 2007  
named after Departamento Pasco, Peru, type locality (and where it appears to be endemic)

Knodus savannensis Géry 1961  
-enensis, suffix denoting place: presumably the “savannahs of northeastern Brazil” (Tocantins River basin), where it occurs

Knodus septentrionalis Géry 1972  
northern, described as a northern (i.e., north of the Andes) subspecies of K. victoriae

Knodus shinahota Ferreira & Carvalhal 2007  
named for Rio Shinahota, Cochabamba, Bolivia, type locality

Knodus smithi (Fowler 1913)  
in honor of Edgar A. Smith (d. 1953), member of the Madeira-Mamoré expedition (1907-1912) commissioned by the Brazilian Government to build a railway along the banks of the Rio Madeira, who collected type

Knodus tanaothoros (Weitzman, Menezes, Evers & Burns 2005)  
tanaos, outstretched; thoros, seed of the male (semen), referring to elongate nature of sperm cells compared to analogous cells in Attonitus

Knodus tiquiensis Ferreira & Lima 2006  
-enius, suffix denoting place: Rio Tiquié, Indian village of Caruru, Brazil, type locality

Knodus victoriae (Steindachner 1907)  
of Victoria, near mouth of River Parnahuba at Victoria, Brazil, type locality

Knodus weitzmani (Menezes, Netto-Ferreira & Ferreira 2009)  
in honor of Smithsonian ichthyologist Stanley H. Weitzman (1927-2017), for his “outstanding” contribution to the knowledge of neotropical freshwater fishes

Landonia Eigenmann & Henn 1914  
-ia, belonging to: Indianapolis businessman and philanthropist Hugh McKennan Landon (1867-1947), who helped finance expedition that collected type

Landonia latidens Eigenmann & Henn 1914  
latus, wide; dens, teeth, presumably referring to two “very broad straight edged” teeth on maxillary

Lepidocharax Ferreira, Menezes & Quagio-Grassiotto 2011  
lepidos, scales, referring to scales covering ventral caudal-fin lobe; Charax, typical genus of the Characiformes, from a Greek word meaning “palisade of pointed sticks,” referring to densely packed sharp teeth, now a common root-name formation in the order

Lepidocharax burnsi Ferreira, Menezes & Quagio-Grassiotto 2011  
in honor of John R. Burns, George Washington University, for his “outstanding” contribution to the knowledge of histology of small inseminating characids

Lepidocharax diamantina Ferreira, Menezes & Quagio-Grassiotto 2011  
named after the Chapada Diamantina, Bahia State, northeastern Brazil, region where it is found

Lophiobrycon Castro, Ribeiro, Benine & Melo 2003  
lophia, crest, referring to uniquely elongate and crest-shaped adipose fin of mature males; brycon, generalized term used in generic names of many characiform fishes, derived from bryco, to bite, gnash teeth or eat greedily, originally an allusion to fully toothed maxillae

Lophiobrycon weitzmani Castro, Ribeiro, Benine & Melo 2003  
in honor of Stanley H. Weitzman (1927-2017), Smithsonian Institution, for his “seminal” work on the systematics of neotropical characiformes, particularly the subfamily Glandulocaudinae (now subsumed into Stevardiinae)

Markiana Eigenmann 1903  
-siana, belonging to: Eigenmann's friend and teacher, Edward Lawrence Mark (1847-1946), head of Harvard University’s zoology department, where Eigenmann studied

Markiana geayi (Pellegrin 1909)  
in honor of pharmacist and natural history collector Martin François Geay (1859-1910), who collected type
Markiana nigripinnis (Perugia 1891)
nigra, black; pinnis, fin, referring to blackish fins

Microgenys Eigenmann 1913
micro-, small; genys, cheek, probably referring to small mouth and “very blunt” snout of M. minuta

Microgenys lativirgata Pearson 1927
latus, broad; virgatus, rod-like, referring to broad median lateral band

Microgenys minuta Eigenmann 1913
very small, presumably referring to small cheek and/or small body (45 mm)

Microgenys weyrauchi Fowler 1945
in honor of malacologist Wolfgang Weyrauch (1907-1970), who sent a collection of Peruvian fishes to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, including type of this one

Microgenys Eigenmann 1913

Microgenys lativirgata Pearson 1927
latus, broad; virgatus, rod-like, referring to broad median lateral band

Microgenys minuta Eigenmann 1913
very small, presumably referring to small cheek and/or small body (45 mm)

Microgenys weyrauchi Fowler 1945
in honor of malacologist Wolfgang Weyrauch (1907-1970), who sent a collection of Peruvian fishes to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, including type of this one

Mimagoniates Regan 1907
etymology not explained, presumably mimo-, imitator or mimic, described as intermediate between Cheirodon (Cheirodontinae) and Leptagoniates (Aphyocharacinae), so perhaps referring to resemblance to latter genus

Mimagoniates barberi Regan 1907
in honor of Paraguayan botanist and philanthropist Andrés Barbero (1877-1951), who collected type

Mimagoniates inequalis (Eigenmann 1911)
uneven, unequal or dissimilar, allusion not explained nor evident, perhaps referring to its being “very similar” to Glandulocauda melanogenys (= caerulea)

Mimagoniates lateralis (Nichols 1913)
of the side, presumably referring to “broad dusky lengthwise band on the lower part of the side”

Mimagoniates microlepis (Steindachner 1877)
micro-, small; lepis, scale, presumably referring to small scales, 44 along lateral line and 13-14 rows along the sides

Mimagoniates pulcher Menezes & Weitzman 2009
beautiful, referring to blue color of living specimens

Mimagoniates rheocharis Menezes & Weitzman 1990
rheos, current or stream; charis, loveliness, grace or charming, referring to stream habitat and the “beauty of the fish itself”

Mimagoniates sylvicola Menezes & Weitzman 1990
silva, forest; cola, to inhabit, referring to forested nature of streams where it occurs

Monotocheirodon Eigenmann & Pearson 1924
etymology not explained, presumably mono-, one and to-, towards or near, perhaps referring to the authors’ belief that it is closely related to Cheirodon

Monotocheirodon drilos Menezes, Weitzman & Quagio-Grassiotto 2013
Greek for penis, referring to “prominent male inseminating organ”

Monotocheirodon kontos Menezes, Weitzman & Quagio-Grassiotto 2013
Greek for long pole, referring to “prominent male inseminating organ”
Monotocheirodon pearsoni Eigenmann 1924
patronym not identified but clearly in honor of Nathan Everett Pearson (1895-1982), Eigenmann's student, author of paper in which description appeared, and who probably collected type

Othonocheirodus Myers 1927
*otho-*, napkin or veil; *cheiro-,* hand; *odon, tooth, i.e., “the veiled hand-shaped teeth,” referring to upper-jaw lip that covers five-pointed mandibular teeth and part or all of similarly shaped premaxillary teeth

Othonocheirodus eigenmanni Myers 1927
in honor of ichthyologist Carl H. Eigenmann (1863-1927), “who has contributed more than anyone else to our knowledge of the fresh-water fishes of South America"

Phallobrycon Menezes, Ferreira & Netto-Ferreira 2009
*phallos,* penis, referring to urogenital papilla of male, apparently responsible for introduction of sperm into ovary of female; *brycon, generalized term used in generic names of many characiform fishes, derived from *bryco, to bite, gnash teeth or eat greedily, originally an allusion to fully toothed maxillae*

Phallobrycon adenacanthus Menezes, Ferreira & Netto-Ferreira 2009
*adenus, gland; akanthos, spine, referring to restriction of glandular tissue to area where anal-fin spines are located*

Phallobrycon synarmacanthus Netto-Ferreira, Bastos, Sousa & Menezes 2016
*syn, together; harma, joint; acanthus, spine, referring to 3-5 hypertrophied spines of fifth anal-fin branched ray, which are connected via a bony crest in sexually mature males*

Phenacobrycon Eigenmann 1922
*phenaco-, false; brycon, generalized term used in generic names of many characiform fishes, derived from *bryco, to bite, gnash teeth or eat greedily, originally an allusion to fully toothed maxillae but here presumably referring to similarity to *Bryconamericus*

Phenacobrycon henni (Eigenmann 1914)
in honor of Eigenmann's student (and successor) Arthur Wilbur Henn (1890-1959), who collected type

Piabarchus Myers 1928
a *Piabina* with an *archus, anus, referring to long, anteriorly inserted anal fin of *P. analis*

Piabarchus analis (Eigenmann 1914)
*anal, referring to long anal fin*

Piabarchus stramineus (Eigenmann 1908)
*straw-like, referring to coloration in alcohol*

Piabarchus torrenticola Mahnert & Géry 1988
*torrentis, swift stream; cola, inhabitant, referring to waterfall habitat at type locality, Salto Pirareta, Cordillera Province, Paraguay (also occurs in Brazil)*

Piabina Reinhardt 1867
diminutive of *Piaba, local name for species of *Tetragonopterus (i.e., small characins) in the vicinity of Lagoa Santa, Minas Gerais, Brazil, type locality of *P. argentea*

Piabina anhembi da Silva & Kaefer 2003
local name for a bird once sought for medicinal and protective purposes, which also served as the name of rio Tietê (São Paulo, Brazil, type locality) until 1748

Piabina argentea Reinhardt 1867
silvery, referring to silvery lateral band

Piabina thomasi (Fowler 1940)
in honor of William Stephen Thomas (1909-2001), who collected South American fishes for the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia

Planaltina Böhlke 1954
referred to Planaltina, Goiás, Brazil, type locality of *P. myersi*

Planaltina britskii Menezes, Weitzman & Burns 2003
in honor of Heraldo A. Britski (Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo), for many contributions to the ichthyology of Brazil; also, he collected the first two known specimens of this species and recognized that they were undescribed

Planaltina glandipedis Menezes, Weitzman & Burns 2003
glandula, diminutive for gland, i.e., a small gland; *pedis, foot, referring to pelvic-fin gland of males*

Planaltina kaingang Deprá, Graça, Pavanelli, Avelino & Oliveira 2018
named after the Kaingang, an ethnic group that has inhabited the southern portion of Brazil for centuries, including areas near the rio Ubazinho drainage (Paraná State), where this species was first recognized
Planaltina myersi Böhlke 1954
in honor of Stanford University ichthyologist George S. Myers (1905-1985), for the “ichthyological understanding [Böhlke has] gained working under him,” and for his interest in the group to which this species belongs

Pseudocorynopoma Perugia 1891
pseudo-, false, i.e., although similar to Corynopoma searlesi (=riisei), such an appearance is false

Pseudocorynopoma doriae Perugia 1891
in honor of herpetologist Giacomo Doria (1840-1913), director of the Natural History Museum of Genoa, who always offered scholars the “most gracious hospitality” [translation]

Pseudocorynopoma heterandria Eigenmann 1914
hetera, different; andros, male, probably referring to gland at base of tail in males (later discovered to release pheromones during courtship); may also refer to diagnostic difference in male anal-fin structure between the two congeners

Pterobrycon Eigenmann 1913
pter- on, referring to prolonged scale on shoulder; brycon, generalized term used in generic names of many characiform fishes, derived from bryco, to bite, gnash teeth or eat greedily; originally an allusion to fully toothed maxillae, i.e., a winged Brycon

Pterobrycon landoni Eigenmann 1913
in honor of Indianapolis businessman and philanthropist Hugh McKennan Landon (1867-1947), who “in large measure” made possible the Chocó, Colombia, expedition that collected type

Pterobrycon myrnae Bussing 1974
in honor of Bussing’s wife Myrna, who made “innumerable sacrifices to facilitate” his studies of Central American fishes

Ptychocharax Weitzman, Fink, Machado-Allison & Royero L. 1994
ptychos, fold, referring to ventral fold of pouch scale that separates anterior and posterior openings of caudal pouch; Charax, typical genus of the Characiformes, from a Greek word meaning “palisade of pointed sticks,” referring to densely packed sharp teeth, now a common root-name formation in the order

Ptychocharax rhyacophila Weitzman, Fink, Machado-Allison & Royero L. 1994
rhyaco, torrent; phila, to love as a friend, referring to presence in fast-water portions of type locality

Rhinobrycon Myers 1944
rhinos, nose, referring to projecting snout and inferior mouth; brycon, generalized term used in generic names of many characiform fishes, derived from bryco, to bite, gnash teeth or eat greedily, originally an allusion to fully toothed maxillae

Rhinobrycon negrensis Myers 1944
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Rio Negro, Amazonas, Brazil, type locality (and endemic to the Rio Negro basin)

Rhinopetitia Géry 1964
Rhino-, referring to its phylogenetic affinity with Rhinobrycon; -ia, belonging to: zoologist-anatomist Georges Petit (1892-1973), Directeur du Laboratoire Arago

Rhinopetitia myersi Géry 1964
in honor of Stanford University ichthyologist George S. Myers (1905-1985), who described the closely related Rhinobrycon in 1944 and loaned paratypes of R. negrensis to Géry for comparison

Rhinopetitia potamorhachia Netto-Ferreira, Birindelli, Sousa & Menezes 2014
potamo, river; rhachia, beach, referring to fact that most specimens were collected on sandy beaches along the Rio Teles Pires (Pará, Brazil)

Scopaeocharax Weitzman & Fink 1985
skopaios, dwarf or little (S. H. Weitzman, pers. comm.), referring to small size of both species (up to 32.1 mm SL in S. rhinodus); Charax, typical genus of the Characiformes, from a Greek word meaning “palisade of pointed sticks,” referring to densely packed sharp teeth, now a common root-name formation in the order

Scopaeocharax atopodus (Böhlke 1958)
atopus, odd or strange; podus, foot, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to “greatly enlarged” pelvic fins of males

Scopaeocharax rhinodus (Böhlke 1958)
rhinos, snout, referring to “distinctly overhanging” snout; odus, etymology not explained, perhaps odus, tooth (possibly referring to “strictly conical” teeth with “recurved, sharp tips”) or an abridgement of podus, foot (possibly referring to “greatly enlarged” pelvic fins of males)

Tyttocharax Fowler 1913
tytthos, tiny, referring to small size (18 mm) of T. madeirae; Charax, typical genus of the Characiformes, from a Greek word meaning “palisade of pointed sticks,” referring to densely packed sharp teeth, now a common root-name formation in the order

Tyttocharax cochui (Ladiges 1949)
in honor of American tropical-fish importer Ferdinand (Fred) Cochu, who brought the first specimens (packed as
forage for predatory leaffish) to Europe in 1949

**Tyttocharax madeirensis** Fowler 1913
of the Rio Madeira basin, Brazil, type locality

**Tyttocharax metae** Román-Valencia, Garcia-Alzate, Ruiz-C. & Taphorn B. 2012
of Meta State, La Macarena Mountains, Orinoco basin, eastern Colombia, type locality

**Tyttocharax tambopatensis** Weitzman & Ortega 1995
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Río Tambopata basin, Peru, where it is abundant in black-water tributaries

**Xenurobrycon** Myers & Miranda Ribeiro 1945
* xenos, strange and oura, tail, referring to caudal-fin glands of males that release pheromones during courtship; *brycon*, generalized term used in generic names of many characiform fishes, derived from *bryco*, to bite, gnash teeth or eat greedily, originally an allusion to fully toothed maxillae

**Xenurobrycon coracoralinae** Moreira 2005
in honor of Brazilian poet Cora Coralina, pen name of Ana Lins do Guimarães Peixoto (1889-1985); she was born and lived part of her life by the rio Vermelho, where this species occurs, and often wrote about the river and other nature topics

**Xenurobrycon heterodon** Weitzman & Fink 1985
heteros, other or different; adon, tooth, referring to mixture of tricuspid, bicuspid and conical teeth

**Xenurobrycon macropus** Myers & Miranda Ribeiro 1945
* macro-, long; pos, foot, referring to elongate pelvic fins of males

**Xenurobrycon polyancistrus** Weitzman 1987
poly, many; ancistrus, hook, referring to numerous hooks on pelvic fin of males

**Xenurobrycon pteropus** Weitzman & Fink 1985
pteron, feather or wing; pos, foot, i.e., “wing-foot,” referring to large wing-shaped pelvic fins

**Xenurobrycon vari** Mendonça, Peixoto, Dutra & Netto-Ferreira 2016
in honor of Richard. P. Varí (1949-2016), Smithsonian Institution, “an esteemed person and ichthyologist, for his contributions to the systematics of fishes and his continuous support and aid to the authors”

**Subfamily Incertae sedis**
17 genera · 58 species

**Axelrodia** Géry 1965
-*ia*, belonging to: pet-book publisher Herbert R. Axelrod (1927-2017), president and founder of *Tropical Fish Hobbyist*, where many of Géry’s descriptions of characiform taxa (but not this one) were published

**Axelrodia lindeae** Géry 1973
in honor of Linde Geisler, who collected type with German biologist and aquarist Rolf Geisler (1925-2012), presumably her husband

**Axelrodia riesei** Géry 1966
in honor of tropical-fish exporter William Riese, who helped collect type

**Axelrodia stigmatias** (Fowler 1913)
a branded person, referring to large and conspicuous black oval spot at base of caudal fin
Dectobrycon Zarske & Géry 2006  
dekitos, biting, referring to its aggressive behavior in captivity; brycon, generalized term used in generic names of many characiform fishes, derived from bryco, to bite, gnash teeth or eat greedily, originally an allusion to fully toothed maxillae

Dectobrycon armeniacus Zarske & Géry 2006  
apricot-colored, referring to its yellow-orange color in life

Genycharax Eigenmann 1912  
genys, cheek, probably referring to its peculiar tarpon-like mouth; Charax, typical genus of the Characiformes, from a Greek word meaning “palisade of pointed sticks,” referring to densely packed sharp teeth, now a common root-name formation in the order

Genycharax tarpon Eigenmann 1912  
referring to its large, oblique mouth, described as tarpon-like

Hasemania Ellis 1911  
-ia, belonging to: John D. Haseman (1887-1969), field collector in the Carnegie Museum of Natural History’s Department of Ichthyology from 1908-1911, “who collected all of the specimens of this genus thus far known” [note: same author as Durbin, who described many small tetras; Ellis is her married name]

Hasemania crenchooloides Zarske & Géry 1999  
-oides, having the appearance of: referring to “thick, beefy” body shape (translation), similar to that of Crenuchus splinrns (Crenuchidae)

Hasemania hianseni (Fowler 1949)  
in honor of aquarium-fish exporter and breeder Henrik Hansen, Gulf Fish Hatchery (Florida, USA), who “obtained” living specimens from Brazil and send them to Fowler for study

Hasemania kalunga Bertaco & Carvalho 2010  
referring to Comunidade Quilombo Kalunga, descendants of African slaves that live in the upper rio Tocantins basin (Cavalcante, Teresina de Goiás, and Monte Alegre de Goiás municipalities), Goiás, Brazil, near type locality; Kalunga, in Bantu language, mean protected sacred place

Hasemania maxillaris Ellis 1911  
of the jaw, presumably referring to maxillary with two small tricuspid teeth, compared to toothless maxillary of H. melanura and H. bilineata (=Coptobrycon bilineatus, Gymnocharacinae) [note: same author as Durbin, who described many small tetras; Ellis is her married name]

Hasemania melanura Ellis 1911  
melano-, black; oura, tail, referring to distinct blackish caudal spot extending to the tips of middle caudal-fin rays [note: same author as Durbin, who described many small tetras; Ellis is her married name]

Hasemania nambiquara Bertaco & Malabarba 2007  
named for the Nambiquara, indigenous people of the upper Rio Tapajós drainage, Mato Grosso, Brazil, near type locality

Hasemania nana (Lütken 1875)  
dwarf, referring to its size (“Statura minutissima”)

Hasemania piatan Zanata & Serra 2010  
named after Patã, county in Bahia State, northeastern Brazil, where it occurs

Hasemania uberaba Serra & Langeani 2015  
named for the rio Uberaba (Minas Gerais, Brazil), whose headwaters is the only known area of occurrence

Jupiaba Zanata 1997  
combination of the Tupí words ju, thorn, and piaba, small riverine fish, referring to spine-like pelvic bones; piaba is also a local Brazilian name for species in the genus

Jupiaba abramoides (Eigenmann 1909)  
-oides, having the form of: believed to be closely allied to Astyanax abroni; at time of description

Jupiaba acanthogaster (Eigenmann 1911)  
acanthus, spine; gaster, belly, referring to strong pelvic bones, “diverging forward, the ends protruding as spines”

Jupiaba anteroides (Géry 1965)  
-oides, having the form of: referring to similarity to Astyanax anterior

Jupiaba apenima Zanata 1997  
combination of the Tupí words apé, crooked, and pinima, stain or mark, referring to asymmetric spot on caudal peduncle

Jupiaba asymmetrica (Eigenmann 1908)  
referring to triangular, asymmetrically placed caudal spot
Jupiaba atypindi Zanata 1997
combination of the Tüpi words atyp, cheek, and ndi, with, referring to bare infraorbital area on face

Jupiaba citrina Zanata & Ohara 2009
lemon or orange, referring to orange-yellowish coloration in life

Jupiaba elassonaktis Pereira & Lucinda 2007
elass, few; aktis, rays, referring to small number of anal-fin rays

Jupiaba essequiensis (Eigenmann 1909)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Essequibo, Guyana, where it is endemic to the Essequibo River basin

Jupiaba iasy Netto-Ferreira, Zanata, Birindelli & Sousa 2009
iasy, goddess of the moon in Brazilian Tüpi indian mythology, referring to crescent-shaped humeral blotch

Jupiaba keithi (Géry, Planquette & Le Bail 1996)
in honor of aquatic biologist Philippe Keith, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (Paris), who helped collect type

Jupiaba kurua Birindelli, Zanata, Sousa & Netto-Ferreira 2009
from the Tüpi kurua, referring to rio Curuá, Xingu basin, central Brazil, type locality

Jupiaba maroniensis (Géry, Planquette & Le Bail 1996)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Maroni River (at confluence of Latini River), French Guiana, type locality

Jupiaba meunieri (Géry, Planquette & Le Bail 1996)
in honor of fish osteologist François Jean Meunier (b. 1942), Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (Paris), who helped collect type

Jupiaba minor (Travassos 1964)
lesser, referring to small size, holotype 20.2 mm SL

Jupiaba mucronata (Eigenmann 1909)
-atus, provided with: mucro-, sharp point, presumably referring to “conspicuous bullet-shaped humeral spot”

Jupiaba ocellata (Géry, Planquette & Le Bail 1996)
having little eyes, referring to eye-like humeral spot, or ocellus

Jupiaba paranatinga Netto-Ferreira, Zanata, Birindelli & Sousa 2009
Tüpi name meaning “white river,” referring to rio Teles Pires, type locality, Mato Grosso, Brazil

Jupiaba pinnata (Eigenmann 1909)
referring to pinnate black markings on the sides

Jupiaba pirana Zanata 1997
combination of the Tüpi words pira, fish, and rana, similar, referring to resemblance to J. zonata

Jupiaba poekotero Zanata & Lima 2005
common name of this species among the Tuyuka people of Brazil: pœc, waterfall; kotero, warder, referring to occurrence in pools immediately downstream of waterfalls

Jupiaba polyplepis (Günther 1864)
poly, many; plepis, scales, presumably referring to its having more lateral line scales than most other species placed by Günther in the catch-all genus Tetrapteronopterus

Jupiaba poranga Zanata 1997
Tüpi word for beautiful, presumably referring to its pale-yellow coloration, two dark spots and dark chromatophores on lips, head, fins and body

Jupiaba potaroensis (Eigenmann 1909)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Potaro River, Guyana, type locality (and endemic to Potaro River basin)

Jupiaba scologaster (Weitzman & Vari 1986)
skoler, thorn or pointed object; gaster, belly, referring to “exserted spinous pelvic bones” on ventral surface

Jupiaba yarina Zanata 1997
combination of ty, Tüpi word for river, and Arinos, referring to Rio Arinos, Mato Grosso, Brazil, type locality

Jupiaba zonata (Eigenmann 1908)
banded, referring to “cross-bar” on caudal fin

Leptobrycon Eigenmann 1915
leptos, small or delicate, referring to size of L. jatuaranae, type specimen (29 mm); brycon, generalized term used in generic names of many characiform fishes, derived from bryco, to bite, gnash teeth or eat greedily, originally an allusion to fully toothed maxillae


**Leptobrycon jatuaranae** Eigenmann 1915  
of Jatuarana, Amazon River basin, Brazil, type locality

**Mixobrycon** Eigenmann 1915  
*mixtus*, mixing, referring to its teeth, which resemble those of *Hyphessobrycon*, *brycon*, generalized term used in generic names of many characiform fishes, derived from *bryo*, to bite, gnash teeth or eat greedily, originally an allusion to fully toothed maxillae

**Mixobrycon ribeiroi** (Eigenmann 1907)  
in honor of Brazilian ichthyologist-herpetologist Alípio de Miranda Ribeiro (1874-1939), founder of the Museu Nacional's fish collection

**Oligobrycon** Eigenmann 1915  
*oligos*, few, but here according to Eigenmann meaning small, probably referring to small mouth of *O. microstomus* and/or its size (39 mm); *brycon*, generalized term used in generic names of many characiform fishes, derived from *bryo*, to bite, gnash teeth or eat greedily, originally an allusion to fully toothed maxillae

**Oligobrycon microstomus** Eigenmann 1915  
micro-, small; *stomus*, mouth, referring to its “minute” mouth

**Oxybrycon** Géry 1964  
*oxy*, sharp, referring to small, sharp teeth of *O. parvulus*; *brycon*, generalized term used in generic names of many characiform fishes, derived from *bryo*, to bite, gnash teeth or eat greedily, originally an allusion to fully toothed maxillae

**Oxybrycon parvulus** Géry 1964  
diminutive of *parvus*, small, i.e., very small, a “miniscule” species, up to 16.3 mm

**Parapristella** Géry 1964  
*para-* , near, referring to similarity to *Pristella* (Stethaprioninae)

**Parapristella aubynei** (Eigenmann 1909)  
in honor of William Saint Aubyn (1855-1914), who hosted Eigenmann in Guyana and “did everything in his power to further the interests” of Eigenmann’s expedition

**Parapristella georgiae** Géry 1964  
in honor of Géry’s wife, Georgie, or Georgette

**Schultzites** Géry 1964  
*ites*, adjectival suffix: in honor of Leonard P. Schultz (1901-1986), Curator of Fishes, U. S. National Museum, for his “tremendous ichthyological works”

**Schultzites axelrodi** Géry 1964  
in honor of pet-book publisher Herbert R. Axelrod (1927-2017), whose *Tropical Fish Hobbyist* magazine published this description and several others by Géry

**Scissor** Günther 1864  
a comparative of *scissus*, split, referring to its wide cleft mouth

**Scissor macrocephalus** Günther 1864  
*macro-* , long or large; *cephalus*, head, “thrice and one third” in the length of the body and “two-thirds as high as long”

**Serrabrycon** Vari 1986  
serra, saw, referring to saw-like appearance of outwardly pointing teeth on upper and lower jaws; *brycon*, generalized term used in generic names of many characiform fishes, derived from *bryo*, to bite, gnash teeth or eat greedily, originally an allusion to fully toothed maxillae

**Serrabrycon magoi** Vari 1986  
in honor of Francisco Mago-Leccia (1931-2004), Instituto de Zoología, Universidar Central de Venezuela, for significant contributions to our knowledge of the Venezuelan fish fauna

**Thriissobrycon** Böhlike 1953  
thriissos, herring or anchovy, referring to its clupeoid-like maxillaries; *brycon*, generalized term used in generic names of many characiform fishes, derived from *bryo*, to bite, gnash teeth or eat greedily, originally an allusion to fully toothed maxillae

**Thriissobrycon pectinifer** Böhlike 1953  
comb-like, referring to its very long, thin and numerous gill rakers

**Trochilocharax** Zarske 2010  
trochilus, a small bird (e.g., hummingbird), presumably referring to small size (up to 17.0 mm SL); *Charax*, typical genus of the Characiformes, from a Greek word meaning “palisade of pointed sticks,” referring to densely packed sharp teeth, now a common root-name formation in the order
Trochilocharax ornatus Zarske 2010
decorated, referring to its attractive coloration in life

Tucanoichthys Géry & Römer 1997
Tucano, in honor of the Tucano Indians of the upper Rio Negro and Rio Uaupés area of Amazonas, Brazil (where it occurs), “an interesting people” with less than 5000 members of the tribes surviving and “in great danger, owing to the avidity of so-called ‘civilized’ men”; ichthys, fish

Tucanoichthys tucano Géry & Römer 1997
same as for genus

Tyttocharax Géry 1973
tytthos, small or young, referring to very small size (males fully mature at 14-18 mm) but also suggesting a “possible affinity” with Tyttobrycon (now in Stevardiinae); brycon, generalized term used in generic names of many characiform fishes, derived from bryco, to bite, gnash teeth or eat greedily, originally an allusion to fully toothed maxillae

Tyttocharax dorsimaculatus Géry 1973
dorsi-, dorsal; maculatus, spotted, presumably referring to black band on dorsal fin

Tyttocharax hamatus Géry 1973
hooked, referring to “peculiar sexual hooklets” on anal fin of males

Tyttocharax marajoara Marinho, Bastos & Menezes 2013
referring to Marajó Island, Brazil, where it is endemic

Tyttocharax spinosus Géry 1973
spiny, referring to 11-14 prominent interhaemal spines on first caudal-fin ray of males

Tyttocharax xeruini Géry 1973
referring to Rio Xeruini system (specifically the Rio Novo), middle Rio Negro basin, Brazil, type locality